

## ROADS' PLIGHT NATION'S PERIL, CARRIERS SAY

Rate Increase Needed to Face  
Storm of War, Is Argu-  
ment.

### BOTH SIDES TO FINISH THEIR PLEAS TO-DAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Arguments in the advanced rate case were begun to-day before the Interstate Commerce Commission and will be completed by noon tomorrow. The commission will then have before it for final settlement the question as to whether the carriers operating east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers shall be allowed to increase their freight rates 5 per cent. to meet diminishing net revenue and the unusual conditions brought about by the European war.

When the commission met this morning acting Chairman Clements announced that the argument would be limited to eight hours. Time was then allotted to the railroads, to Louis D. Brandeis and to attorneys representing shippers.

Mr. Brandeis made a brief argument, confining himself to the record, and in substance said that the carriers could get the relief they desired by increasing passenger rates and carrying out the suggestions and recommendations made by the commission in the original decision.

George S. Patterson, representing the Pennsylvania Railroad, made the chief argument on behalf of the railroads and was followed by J. L. Minnis, representing the Wabash Railroad, and G. E. Butterfield, representing the New York Central Lines.

#### Trouble Before War Began.

Mr. Patterson in opening his argument for the railroads said:

"The returns for the year ended June 30, 1914, indicate that even before the war crisis there was something fundamentally wrong with the railroad industry.

"The carriers do not urge that the commission should grant the relief which is asked for as a matter of grace. They do not claim that it is the duty of the commission to increase rates on the general principle of promoting the prosperity of these industries whose prosperity is dependent upon the railroads. They do not claim that the commission is to be required to supply a part of that inadequacy of the carriers' present revenue which has been found to exist and the existence of which is admittedly contrary to a sound public policy.

"They further urge that the plight of the railroads is one of the gravest dangers in the present situation, not only by reason of the vital importance to the country that the railroads should be kept in a state of health and efficiency, but also because railroad credit is the very backbone of the investment structure, now so gravely threatened by the present emergency.

#### To Aid Country's Welfare.

"For these reasons they consider that nothing can be done more effectively to promote the welfare of the country as a whole at this time than to relieve upon the broadest possible lines open to the commission trouble that is at the heart of the railroad industry."

Mr. Patterson then summarized the complete returns for 1914 for the thirty-five systems in round figures as follows:

An increase in total capital obligations of \$159,000,000.  
An increase in property investment of \$219,000,000.  
A decrease in operating revenues of \$48,000,000.  
An increase in taxes of \$3,000,000.  
A decrease in net operating income of \$7,600,000.  
A decrease in dividends paid of \$12,000,000.

A decrease in surplus over dividends of \$84,000,000, the surplus of nearly \$75,000,000 in 1913 had disappeared and a deficit of \$8,000,000 being shown in 1914.

Mr. Patterson said that "it is most unfortunate that the carriers should, while in such a condition of inherent weakness, be compelled to encounter a storm so serious as that which the war has brought upon the world."

He pointed out that the carriers being followed as much as possible by the carriers, but that the carriers were hampered by State railroad commissions.

#### Needs Must Be Met.

"It is therefore submitted," said Mr. Patterson, "that a consideration of all facts, including those arising since the former hearing, show conclusively that the needs of the carriers can only be met practically by the remedy of a general advance in freight rates."

Mr. Butterfield devoted himself to an argument justifying the proposed increase of 5 per cent. on bituminous coal.

Mr. Minnis reviewed the action taken by the carriers in central freight association territory to carry out the commission's suggestions and recommendations. Among other things he said:

"When we consider that the credit of the carriers is now dependent on their revenues, the true rule would seem to be that the commission ought to allow such advances in rates as in the exercise of sound business judgment and foresight would make railroad investments sufficiently attractive to enable the carriers to obtain from private investors the money which they must have to afford facilities reasonably adequate for the transportation demanded by the public."

Mr. Brandeis suggested that the evidence taken had gone beyond the order of the commission in the reopening of the case. He contended that the carriers could get the needed revenue by following the reforms suggested by the commission, and he laid particular stress on the recommendation of the commission in regard to the increase of passenger fares.

Mr. Brandeis said that he did not put much faith in the \$12,000,000 estimate of the carriers as to the amount they could obtain by following the commission's suggestions. He said the evidence showed that the carriers claimed they would need \$50,000,000 to meet obligations that would mature within a year or so, and he pointed out that this could be obtained by an increase of 1 per cent. in freight rates, as a witness testified that money would cost the railroads 1 per cent. more in the future.

Charles M. Johnston, on behalf of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, and F. R. James, upon behalf of shippers of low grade commodities, argued against the allowance of the increase.

## MY WORD! WAR DISRUPTS SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON

Hostesses Unable to Invite Representatives of  
Belligerents and Forced to Limit the Scope of  
Entertainments to Preserve Peace.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Washington hostesses, particularly those who move in official and diplomatic society, are dismayed at the prospect of the most thoroughly disorganized social season this capital has ever known.

Of course, it is chiefly due to the war, though President Wilson's benevolence is also a contributing cause to the gloomy outlook.

The indications are that there will be very few, if any, of the usual large social functions. The official entertainments, dinners, balls and receptions which constitute the real framework of Washington society, will be conspicuous by their absence unless the warring nations speedily adjust their differences.

Curiously enough the war, which is already limiting the scope of Washington entertainments, is also responsible for the coming to the capital of more winter residents of wealth and social aspirations than ever before as a result of the American exodus from Europe.

It is a well established rule that diplomatic representatives of the nations which are at war do not recognize one another in meeting and carefully try to avoid such embarrassments. Not even the most ignorant hostess in Washington, therefore, will commit the error of inviting for example the British and the German Ambassadors to the same party.

The German and Austrian Ambassadors are necessarily excluded from the invitation list of any entertainment to which either the British, French, Russian or Japanese Ambassadors or the Belgian Minister have been invited.

It may be doubted too if the Italian Ambassador or even perhaps the representatives of such neutral countries as Holland, Denmark or the Scandinavian countries, which have evidenced a fear of one or the other of the great Powers violating their neutrality, would feel exactly comfortable in finding themselves seated opposite the diplomatic representatives of those Powers.

The only safe course for the hostess then if she wishes to have diplomats at her table is to limit her invitations to

the Latin Americans, who are more prominent by their numbers than by their appearance in official society.

The embassies of the belligerent nations will also be dark this winter so far as the usual list of entertainments is concerned. The dinners and receptions in the diplomatic set have for years been among the most notable and exclusive social events of Washington, to which invitations are sought with the greatest avidity.

More than one representative of a belligerent nation has already expressed the feeling that to engage in entertainments at a time when his people at home are in the depths of sorrow would be most incompatible. In fact it is not at all unlikely that soon the families of the Ambassadors themselves will have personal reasons to mourn. A cousin of Lady Spring-Rice, wife of the British Ambassador, has already been lost in the fighting in France.

For these and similar reasons therefore it seems certain that the embassies will do no entertaining except in the most informal manner and on the most limited scale. A few friends at tea in the afternoon or a small informal dinner in the morning will probably be the limit of their entertaining.

It is equally probable that they will not care to accept any invitations to attend the usual formal dinners which in other winters have come in such numbers as to give these in official life hardly an evening alone at their own boards.

Likewise it has been intimated that at least one of the European Ambassadors expects that those who hope to enjoy the privilege of his high society need not tender hospitality to representatives of countries with which his government is at war.

The cancellation of the four usual White House receptions has made the social prospect already had enough, quite as if only as could be imagined. It is probable that even had Mrs. Wilson lived the President would have decided not to hold the receptions. Most certainly he could not have expected the seriousness of the emergency and the necessity for unselfish service on the part of every citizen who wants earnestly to help his country.

#### WATCH YOUR SPEECH IF VOCA PHONE'S WORKING

New Device Turns Whispers  
Into Loud Talk at Long  
Range.

You might as well be warned at once that anything you say will be used against you. And you don't have to say it loudly. You can whisper it and not escape. For now comes the voca phone, "the box that hears and talks."

Gaillard Smith, president of the Detective Phone Company of America and responsible for the instrument believed by detectives and fiction writers, from which the company takes its name, fathers this new instrument.

It is the natural offspring of the telephone and resembles its parent. But when you swing over the arm carrying the receiver you hook up a mechanism that magnifies your voice a hundred times, so that instead of whispering privately into the ear of the person at the other end of the line the voca phone talks to him distinctly, even though he be many feet away from the instrument. And he can talk back without bothering to get out of his chair.

Mr. Smith's voca phone isn't ready for the market yet, but it is already in the hands of the police. Yesterday he invited his friends to witness a private view of "The Riddle of the Green Umbrella," in which Alvin Karpis, a girl detective, starts the villain quite out of his villainous self-control by dropping a voca phone down the chimney and announcing through it that the spirit of the villain's victim "will be revealed."

It is not, however, as an instrument for making folks uneasy that Mr. Smith presents the voca phone. It is intended primarily as an ideal means of intercommunication between rooms, offices, factories or the various widely separated units of any industry. It is meant for short distance work, but Mr. Smith said yesterday that it had worked satisfactorily at twenty miles.

"As an illustration," said Mr. Smith, "suppose a lawyer sitting in his office wishes to consult a friend in his library. His voca phone is switched on and he does not move from his desk. 'Look up volume 30 and so, page 241, and read me the second paragraph,' he says. And the clerk, climbing a ladder and finding the volume on the top shelf, can stand there and read the desired reference, his words being transmitted as clearly as though he stood at the lawyer's elbow."

#### MR. ARNOUX NOT A GERMAN.

Correspondent, His Father and  
Grandfather Were Born Here.

A statement was given out at Bordeaux recently concerning Anthony Arnoux, whose comments on the war are a daily feature of the Boston Journal. This statement repeats the Paris daily, as asserting, among other things, that Mr. Arnoux "hides under a French name," but "is of German origin or connections."

The Sun received this statement in a cable dispatch and printed it, but now finds that Mr. Arnoux is a native of New York city, as were his father and grandfather. An uncle of the latter, Judge Arnoux, was for years the head of the well known law firm of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, 18 Wall street, and his maternal grandfather, John B. Woodford, will also be remembered by the older members of the bar. Mr. Arnoux himself was a lawyer in practice in New York for years and a Columbia man, and on neither side of his family has he any German connections or affiliations.

Mr. Arnoux lived for many years in Europe after 1900, from which residence arises his close acquaintance with European affairs, and during some of this time he had journalistic relations with the Paris edition of the London Daily Mail, L'Independence Belge, Le Temps, &c., writing mostly on American subjects.

#### MAN WANTED FOR \$5,000 JOB.

Bureau of Food Inspection Adver-  
tises for Capable Director.

Taking a tip from John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, the Bureau of Food Inspection has gone to the newspapers to get a good man for the job of director. The Board of Health, of which the Bureau of Food Inspection is a department, advertises a \$5,000 position for the right man.

This man must have the administrative experience and technical knowledge that will enable him to organize and administer a Bureau of Food Inspection and to maintain supervision over establishments manufacturing and distributing food and drug products. He must attract the best talent in the Municipal Civil Service Commission has removed the residence restriction. Any citizen of the United States may file his application with the Civil Service Commission.

#### NEW TARIFF GAIN OF \$4,000,000.

Treasury Statement Says 1914 Revenues Exceeded Those of 1913.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peter B. charge of customs, made public a statement to-day designed to show that the revenue derived from the Underwood tariff law in the fiscal year 1914 exceeded that produced by the Payne-Aldrich law in the preceding year by more than \$4,000,000. Here is the statement:

#### New Haven Station Bars to Go.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—It was announced semi-officially to-day that the bars in New Haven railroad stations would be discontinued on November 1.

## MADDO ASKS AID OF CLEARING HOUSES

Requests Them to Urge Banks  
to Subscribe Promptly to  
Cotton Fund.

### A NATIONAL NECESSITY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary McAdoo has written the following letter to the chairman of the clearing house associations of the leading financial cities urging banks in the respective cities to subscribe to the proposed cotton loan fund:

"The cotton situation in the South presents a problem of the most urgent character. It is imperative that some intelligent financial measure shall be immediately adopted to relieve that situation. The problem is not local, but national, because a serious hurt to the South affects the entire country."

"To help the South in this emergency must appeal therefore not only to our better instincts, but also to our material interests. Gov. Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board has sent you a letter to-day, together with a plan which the board has approved for raising a fund of \$135,000,000 to be loaned on cotton."

"It is our firm belief that the prompt subscription of this fund and its use as proposed in the plan will be productive of immensely beneficial results."

"I wish earnestly to urge upon you the importance of the banks in your city and in your Federal Reserve district promptly subscribing the amount allotted to you. New York has already led off with a \$50,000,000 subscription, and I sincerely hope that there may be no doubt whatever of the amount of the remaining \$85,000,000 of the other leading financial cities of the country."

"I am sure that we may confidently count upon your loyal patriotic support of the banks of your city in this emergency. The Federal Reserve Board is now devoting itself to the face value of the Federal Reserve system, has never consented to constitute itself a voluntary committee for the purpose of supervising the administration of the proposed issue of the emergency currency of the emergency and the necessity for unselfish service on the part of every citizen who wants earnestly to help his country."

"In order to assist the banks which may subscribe to this fund I desire to say now that in the exercise of the power and discretion vested in me by law I shall upon the terms and provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland act as amended accept the class A certificates referred to in this plan as 'secured' at 75 per cent. of their face value as a basis for issues of so-called 'emergency currency' when presented to me through national currency associations. This would be a most important service in making and taking care of their subscriptions."

"Will you be good enough to telegraph me on receipt of this letter if we may count upon your cooperation?"

The Secretary also said that in order to help the Southern banks which may subscribe for class B certificates he had decided to make the plan of the Aldrich-Vreeland act as amended a basis for the issuance of so-called 'emergency currency' when presented to him through national currency associations and upon compliance with the terms and provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland act as amended.

The Secretary further said that he was receiving encouraging assurances from leading banks of the North of their support of the plan.

The Secretary's announcements are expected to give a decided impetus to subscriptions to the cotton fund and the terms and provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland act as amended. He said that the banks of the North of their support of the plan.

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#### WIRELESS WAR IS SPREADING.

Many Steamship Lines Complain  
Against Marconi Company.

Since the De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company, with the backing of the Standard Oil Company, began its campaign to break the grip of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, a number of steamship lines have joined in the wireless war by making a complaint against the Marconi company to the Department of Commerce at Washington. The complaint was turned over to Attorney-General Gregory and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Among the steamship companies participating in this complaint are the Old Dominion, the Mallory, Ward, New York and Porto Rico, Red D. Clyde, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific lines and the Eastern Steamship Corporation, the Chesapeake Packet Company and the Baltimore Packet Company. Their allegation is that since Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the United States District Court of Brooklyn sustained the Marconi patents in the litigation brought by that company against the National Electric Signaling Company the Marconi company has been raising its rates.

Judge Veeder declared that all the National company's patents, with the exception of the R. E. Fessenden patents, were infringements on the Marconi patents. The agreement allows each company free use of the other's patents and provides for a division of all profits from the renting of wireless outfits.

L. H. F. Bert, attorney for the Marconi company in the suit to prevent the De Forest company from installing its apparatus on the Standard Oil ships, referred to this agreement in his argument before Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday. He submitted affidavits by Dr. Fessenden and E. J. Nally of the Marconi company to show that the increase in the monthly rental from \$50 to \$100 for the use of the Marconi apparatus on ships was a business necessity. He declared that the low prices offered by the De Forest company for the use of its wireless outfits were part of a stock selling programme and were not designed for profit.

Judge Hough adjourned final argument in the case until Monday afternoon.

#### A Successful Hotel

must have a proper location. Is there any place better than Fifth Avenue and 59th Street, overlooking the Park and the Sherman statue?

After May 1st we will have over a quarter of an acre available for such an improvement.

Horace S. Fly & Co.

21 Liberty St., 489 Fifth Ave.

## FILIBUSTERING PLOT FOILED IN EL PASO

Thousands of Soldiers Enlisted  
and Equipped in U. S.  
Say Officials.

### REPLY MADE TO CATHOLICS

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 29.—A filibustering campaign, more extensive than any previously attempted, has been discovered by border officials, who have unearthed a movement to enlist and equip thousands of men for fighting in Chihuahua in the course of a few weeks.

It is said that officials of the old Quedo band have been actively recruiting men in El Paso for service in the north. For about a week past small bands of recruits have been leaving the city for points near Columbus, N. M., where they have crossed and joined the main forces.

Federal authorities arrested Capt. Bernardo Bani to-day. The prisoner was a captain under Federal General Antonio Rojas and was one of the thousands interned at Fort Wingate. He was arrested on the charge of recruiting men in this country. Funds for outfitting men are said to be plentiful, not only in El Paso, but at other border points.

Charges made by Secretary Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan by the American Federation of Catholic Societies that the Catholic Church in Mexico is being persecuted by the Constitutional Government were denied to-day by Council Jorge Crozes. He answered the appeal of the Catholics in a letter to the State Department in which he says:

"It is claimed that the clergy taught the people to respect constituted authority. A priest caught with a rifle in his hands fighting with the Federals was not teaching any one respect for constituted authority, was he? The clergy did not work for the Federal army all during the revolution against Huerta."

"It is said that the clergy have taken no part in political affairs of Mexico for fifty years. Every Mexican knows that is not so. True, they have not held office, but they have influenced practically every administration that has been in power. During the Diaz regime they had a firm hold on Mrs. Diaz, wife of the President, and through her wielded a powerful influence."

"Diaz gave the Catholic Church many privileges. It enjoyed in Mexico more privileges than in any other part of the world. Ninety-five per cent. of the Mexican people are Catholics."

"The Church has never tolerated the establishment of another creed in the republic. All attempts to establish Protestant churches in any strength have been foiled by the clever manipulation of the clergy."

#### NOW IT'S FAVORITISM.

Zubaran Says Border Officials Give  
Maytorena Advantage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The official character of the statement issued at El Paso last night by Robert Posquiera, executive secretary of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, in which the integrity of State Department agents in northern Mexico was questioned, was republished to-day by Rafael Zubaran, present Constitutional agent here. He declared that Posquiera was not authorized to make such charges and that he (Zubaran) would not communicate them to the State Department, as Posquiera directed.

Zubaran came to the War Department today to make charges of his own. He asserted that the troops of Gen. Maytorena, the Villa commander, who is besieging Naco, were being favored by the

United States officials on the border to the disadvantage of the Carranza forces defending Naco.

#### DELEGATES NEAR RIOT.

Gen. Villa and Zapata Rule Peace  
Convention.

AGUASCALIENTES, Oct. 29.—The peace convention neatly developed into a riot yesterday. The Zapata-Villa coalition ruled the meeting.

Twenty-six Zapata representatives had seats on the platform and the leaders made addresses.

Antonio Sotelo y Gama precipitated a climax which threatened to disrupt the convention. The first part of his speech, full of flowery phrases, was unanimously applauded, but one of his metaphors miscarried. He had compared the Mexican flag to a rag, and was not permitted to finish his figure of speech. Indignant and angry delegates arose to their feet with menacing gestures. The Mexican flag on that platform was borne away by angry delegates from the place where the orator stood, and the convention was in an uproar at once.

Some of the delegates, with bands in their hats, rushed to the front of the Gen. Obregon, Col. Hay and other prominent delegates, however, rushed to the platform and succeeded in obtaining order.

Donque Gonzalez Garza of the Villa faction then arose. With dramatic fervor he announced that all Mexico clung to the plan of Ayala. One of the delegates of the Division of the North held the same view. Led by Gen. Felipe Angeles the Generals of the north rose to a man and signified their agreement with the plan. A standing vote recorded the great majority as favoring the plan of the Zapatistas.

#### FIND FAULT WITH COTTON POOL.

Boston and Little Rock May Refuse  
to Provide Money.

New York bankers were not greatly disturbed yesterday by the reports that effect that banks in certain sections of the country, especially in Boston and Little Rock, Ark., were not inclined to participate in the cotton pool. They said that should those two cities decide not to enter the \$135,000,000 pool other sections of the country would probably be ready to make up the deficit. New York, however, will not put up its required \$50,000,000 until the other \$85,000,000 required to be raised has been assured.

The reason Boston does not want to enter the pool, it is said, is that at just this time the city is obliged to finance the Massachusetts mills in making their purchases of cotton for the season and that way is doing enough, in the opinion of the bankers, to support the plan.

Little Rock's decision not to enter the cotton pool is said to have arisen from a feeling that the North is being favored in the matter of the class A certificates.

#### Cuban Rumors to Guard Pils.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

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#### WILSON MAY CLOSE COLORADO MINES

Confers With Attorney-General  
on Authority to End Strike  
Deadlock. It Is Said.

#### URGED ON BY LABOR CHIEFS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—A report that President Wilson is considering the closing of the Colorado coal mines as the only step by which order can be maintained without the presence there of Federal troops caused much discussion in Washington to-day.

The report was circulated following a long conference between the President and Attorney-General Gregory at the White House, at which it is understood, the President asked to be informed as to his legal authority for taking such a step.

The Attorney-General was informed this afternoon of this report, but he refused to comment on it in any way. In some quarters his silence was regarded as tending to confirm it.

White House officials likewise made no comment on the subject. It was learned authoritatively that preceding the conference at the White House the President had made no written request upon the Attorney-General for an opinion on the legal questions involved in the suggested exercise of the Executive power.

The striking miners have accepted the President's proposal for a settlement of the strike controversy, while the mine owners have rejected it.

This President refuses to accept the rejection of the owners as their final answer and he has said from time to time that he did not regard the matter as closed. In urging acceptance on the one hand the President has made significant reference to his resolution not to keep the Federal troops in the Colorado strike fields indefinitely.

Labor leaders have informed him that sharp fighting certainly will break out between the miners and the State militia if the Federal troops are withdrawn before an agreement is reached between the parties to the controversy.

Labor leaders have expressed the opinion that the President's authority to close the mine was established by the decision of the Supreme Court in the famous Debs case, which grew out of the Chicago strike in Cleveland's term. This decision is said to have established that the President may exercise the supreme powers of the Federal Government to protect the mails and interstate commerce, but just how it would apply in the Colorado situation has not been made clear.

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